Milder weather to-day.

Women backed up the long overcoat fashion-in fact indorsed and adopted it. There seems to be a

CHAIN WHICH LINKS

the fashions of men and women. When short coats were in fashion-remember the little coats adopted by women? In fact, the question sometimes rises, "Who said it first?" The colors, cut and patterns of new fashions-are they originated by women or men? In our window there is a display of scarfs that will interest both

In the store some original patterns in a recent shipment of suits that will interest the man of conventional tastes

AT THE WHEN

SPRING FLOOR COVERINGS

JAP AND CHINA

-STRAW MATTINGS-

In Hemp, Cotton and Reed Warps, 40 to 110 lb. qualities, staple patterns and many novelties in "Double Dyes," "Inserted" and "Palmed" Straws We import all our Jap goods direct from Kobe, and largely through Indianapolis Customs Office.

In CH NAS we offer representative lines from two of the largest Chinese exporters.

New Summer Colorings in THE AMERICAN GRASS TWINE CO.'S CREX GRASS CARPET

HIBBEN, HOLLWEG & CO.,

Importers, Jobbers-Dry Goods, Notions, Woolens, Etc. (WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY)

BONDS

City of Anderson, refunding48 Citizens' S reet-Railway, 1st All local stocks bought and sold. Members Indianapolis Stock Exchange, Prices upon

I. F. WILD & CO. No. 205 : tevenson Building.

INVALID'S RUBBER GOODS Air Beds, Pillow and Chair Cushions, Hospital Rings, Urinals, Bed Pans, Fountain and Bulb Eyringes, Hot Water Bottles, Stomach Tubes and Snower Baths, Bath Cabinets.

WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO., SURGICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS. 24 and 226 S. Meridian street, Indianapolis, Ind.

AN EXPENSIVE OFFICIAL.

Charge of Misdirected Energy Against an Assistant Postmaster General.

New York Financier. Hon. Edward Madden, third assistant postpraster general, cost the government of the United States \$10,000,000 last year, ac-

cording to a careful analysis of the department's operations just made public by Samuel W. Green, of New York city. This enormous waste, Mr. Green asserts, was the direct result of Mr. Madden's spasmodic warfare against second-class mail matterin other words, against the transmission of newspapers and periodicals through the mails-and shows on the other side of a balance sheet which Mr. Madden has prepared in order to establish the proof of his claim that he collected about \$13,000 excess prstage from illegal or unauthorized second-class matter in 1902. This loss has acgovernment money to transmit, and, therefore, the less of it handled the greater the profit on other classes of matter. The injury which the postoffice officials have inflicted on the publishing business of the United States within the past four or five years is not generally realized, but proof is not wanting that the loss to one of the leading industries of the Nation is measured not in hundreds of thousands of dollars, but in the millions. As the department is increasing the severity of its rulings, the loss bids fair to continue indefi-To return to Mr. Madden and his self-as-

sumed right to interpret the postal laws as he wills, it can be said that he did force quite a sum of money from publishers last year on rulings that certain periodicals were not entitled to cheap rates, but at an enormous cost to public revenues. The truth of this statement is demonstrated in a series of elaborate and exhaustive tables prepared by Mr. Green, which show that the revenue from second-class matter has been between 3 and 4 per cent. of all revenue for the last ten years, never varying more than 1/2 per cent., and that every dollar of second-class matter means twentyfive to twenty-nine dollars of other revenue. The pith of the argument is that second-class mail matter creates trade, and that the correspondence arising from advertising, from orders, business correspondence, etc., contributes to the government an enormous revenue that otherwise would be lost. The proportion of second-class matter to other classes is singularly consistent; so much so, in fact, that Green, accepting his deductions as mathematically correct, goes on to show wherein the ten-million-dollar loss already referred to occurred. On the basis of former years, some of them not nearly so prosperous as the one just closed, second-class mail matter should have shown a gain of 18.1 per cent. in 1902, instead of 5.7 per cent., due to Mr. Madden's interpretation of the law. The second-class mail revenue in 1902 was \$4,294,445. Adding to this the theoretical gain of 18.1 per cent. the total becomes \$5,071,740. Applying the test of the 25 to 1 ratio, explained above, it is assumed that the revenue from other matter should have been \$126,793,510, or a total from both sources of \$131,865,250. The total postal expenditure was \$124,392,472, leaving a theoretical surplus of \$7,472,778, instead of a deficit of \$2,544,424, which really occurred. In other words, the difference is \$10,017,203, which Mr. Green charges to Mr. Madden as an executive officer. The method of calculation here employed may not be accepted as entirely convincing, but there is this to be said of it-it is based on experience.

Taking up another phase of the matter. namely, the cost of carrying the mails, Mr. Green presents a series of tables which seem to show that the time has come when the government should employ transportation experts to avoid the enormous waste that at present characterizes the distribution of mail between the States. Postal matter now costs the United States 11.02 cents per ton per mile as against an average of less than two-thirds of a cent a mile

that mail matter costs far more than firstclass passenger service. In short the government has by far the worst of the barabout the country appears excessive. Each 100 revenue pounds of first-class matter has to carry 1,003 pounds of "dead weight" ing to periodicals the bulk of the losses of den's energy is misdirected. He is causing serious losses to legitimate interests by come when Congress must give attention to what is going on in the Postoffice De-partment. Particularly the investigation should be directed toward ascertaining whether it is economical to intrust the expenditure of from \$125,000,000 to \$150,000,000 annually to bureau subordinates of no prac-

PROHIBITION IN TEXAS.

tical business experience.

Publicans Seek to Forestall It by Drastic Liquor Law. New Orleans Times-Democrat.

There has been introduced in the Texas Legislature one of the most radical liquor laws in the Union, placing all manner of restrictions on the saloon business. Strange to say, the law was prepared by the liquor dealers themselves, and will have their ardent support. They frankly confess that this restrictive measure will alone save them from retaliation.

But little over a year ago a stalwart prohibition movement struck Texas. It was stimulated and encouraged by the worst element of the saloon men, who had for some years ridden rough-shod over the laws. Several saloon murders, due to violations of the law, gave the Prohibitionists splendid material for a campaign; while the State local option law, allowing the people of any county or district to vote for or against the sale of liquor, afforded the Prohibitionists a chance to force the issue crued as the result of the fatuous assumption on the part of the postoffice officials tion on the part of the postoffice officials tion on the part of the postoffice officials tion on the part of the postoffice officials to the county elections and the county elections the influence of the green goods idea, and which followed they won a succession of the claim, not exceeding there months to the postoffice officials to the county elections and the influence of the green goods idea, and the influence of the green goods idea, and the claim, not exceeding there months to the claim, not exceeding there months to the county elections and the influence of the green goods idea, and the claim, not exceeding there months to the claim, not exceeding there are postoffice officials to the county elections and the postoffice officials to the county elections and the proposition of the postoffice officials to the claim, not exceeding there are postoffice officials to the county elections and the postoffice officials to the claim, not exceeding their own expectations are postofficed in legislation recently the influence of the green goods idea, and the claim, not exceeding their own expectations are postofficed in legislation recently and the claim, not exceeding the county elections and the claim, not exceeding the county elections and the claim, not exceeding the claim. The county elections are postofficed in the claim, not exceeding the claim, not exceeding the claim, not exceeding the claim, and the claim, not exceeding the claim, not exceed the claim, not exceed the claim. The county elections are postofficed in the claim, not exceed the claim. The claim is the claim are postofficed in the claim. The claim is the claim are postofficed in the claim. The claim is the claim are postofficed in the claim are postofficed in the claim. The claim is the claim are postofficed in the claim are postofficed in the claim. The claim is the claim are local option elections voted againt licensing the sale of liquor. The saloon people saw their territory growing steadily more cir-cumscribed and the Prohibitionists rendered more aggressive by success. Finally, as in Mississippi and other States, the Prohibitionists having carried a majority of the counties, decided upon appealing to the Legislature for a State election which would pass on the liquor question for the entire State. A few years ago prohibition would have been voted down in Texas by an overwhelming majority, but the movement is so strong now that the saloon peo-ple believe it could carry "the Lone Star State." They are afraid of the election. and are working to avoid it. In order to do so they have offered the bill to which we refer. It is a recognition of the fact that the liquor interests have suffered in public estimation from violating the law, and that unless they obey it, unless they repudiate and get rid of the lawless element which has aroused public opposition and led to the success of the Prohibitionists, they will all suffer from it. They propose, therefore, to assist the authorities in suppressing and punishing the lawless saloons, and showing how these saloons can best be reached. Every saloon keeper, in renewing his license yearly, must make oath that he has violated no statute, that he has allowed no minors or students to drink in his saloon: that no gambling is permitted there; that the saloon is not kept open after hours or on Sunday, and that he has not violated any of the laws. If he does not so swear. or if he is detected in violating any statute, his license will be taken away from him, and he will be prohibited from operating a saloon for two years. If he swears falsely. he is in danger of a long term in the penitentiary for perjury.

There is nothing surprising in the Texas liquor situation. It comes sooner or later in all States where the liquor dealers believe that they can violate the laws with impunity. When by this course they have built up a dangerous opposition-as they built it up from nothing in Texas-they awake to the fact that they have brought serious trouble on themselves, and try to undo it. The Texas liquor dealers have right the evil now than it would have been at the beginning. They express their contrition and their willingness to obey all the laws now, but it is by no means certain that even these concessions will save them from the fury of the Prohibitionists.

Pays Both Bills.

Washington Post. paying a special attorney to look after the cases of Greene and Gaynor. In the meantime, the late associates of former Captain Carter are resting comfortably in Canada and spending the money they lifted | 11,000,000 bolivars. from the government. Uncle Sam is being worked both ways from the middle, but it is not a new experience for him.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrap

Has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the charged for freight by American railways.
But mail matter is not freight. It can be classified as passenger business. While there is a total absence in the postoffice reports of data on which to figure mail cost

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND VENEZUELA.

Commission of Two to Meet at Caracas and Adjust Claims of Citizens of This Country.

WILHELMINA ACCEPTS

WILL APPOINT AN UMPIRE IF ONE IS DEEMED NECESSARY.

Bowen or Russell Probably Will Rep resent United States on the Commission-Castro's War Tax.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 .- Secretary Hay, Venezuela, to-day signed a protocol providing for the adjustment of United States claims against Venezuela by a commission to meet at Caracas. This commission will consist of two members-a Venezuelan and an American-to be appointed, respectively, capital. by Presidents Castro and Roosevelt, and in the event of disagreement an umpire is to be appointed by the Queen of The Netherlands. It is expected that the minister for foreign affairs will be appointed as Venezuela's representative and that either Mr. Bowen or Mr. Russell, the United States charge, will be named to represent the United States. Baron Gevois, the minister for The Netherlands, called at the State Department to-day and gave notice of the acceptance by Queen Wilhelmina of the task imposed upon her, her consent having been previously sought by both par-ties to the arbitration. The protocol signed to-day is expected to serve as a model for milar instruments to be arranged with "Protocol of an agreement between the secretary of state of the United States of America and the plening terms."

OUTBREAK IS EXPECTED

of America and the plenipotentiary of the republic of Venezuela for submission to arbitration of all unsettled claims of citizens of the United States of America against the republic of Venezuela. The United States of America and the republic of Venezuela, through their representatives, John Hay, secretary of state of the United States of America, and Herbert Bowen, the plenipotentiary of the republic of Venezuela, have agreed upon and signed

"Article 1. All claims owned by citizens of the United States of America against the republic of Venezuela which have not been settled by diplomatic agreement or arbitration between the two governments and which shall have been presented to the commission hereinafter named by the Department of State of the United States or its legation at Caracas, shall be examined each 100 pounds of second, third and fourth-class is charged with 113 pounds of dead weight. Imagine a commercial business States and the other by the President of conducted on this line! Of course, the com- | Venezuela. It is agreed that an umpire | parison is not exactly proper, for the loss is due largely to the fact that empty sacks, erlands. If either of said commissioners etc., contribute to the mass of weight, but may be named by the Queen of The Neth- will be delayed until Feb. 21. when we come to consider that second-class his successor shall be appointed forthwith matter is chargeable with only 11 per cent. in the same manner as his predecessor, as the Porte heretofore promised, but Same commissioners and umpire are to be appointed before the first day of May, Facts like these go to show that Mr. Mad- shall meet in the city of Caracas the first 1903. The commissioners and the umpire day of June, 1903. The umpire shall preside over their deliberations and shall be which the commissioners disagree. Before assuming the functions of their of-fices the commissioners and the umpire shall take solemn oath carefully to examine and impartially decide, according to justice and the provisions of the convention, all claims submitted to them and such oaths shall be entered on the record of their proceedings. The commissioners or in case of their disagreement, the umpire, shall decide all claims upon a basis of absolute equity without regard of objections of a technical nature of the provisions of the local legislation. The decision of the commission and in the event of their disagreement those of the umpire shall be final and conclusive. They shall be in writing. Awards shall be made payable in United States gold or its equiva-

CLAIMS MUST BE INVESTIGATED. "Art. 2. The commissioners or umpire, as the case may be, shall investigate and decide said claims upon such evidence or information only as shall be furnished by or on behalf of the respective governments. They shall be bound to receive and consider all written documents or statements which may be presented to them by or on behalf of the respective governments in support of or in answer to any claim, and to hear oral or written arguments made by the agent of each government on every claim. In case of their failure to agree in opinion upon any individual claim, the umpire shall decide. Every claim shall be formally presented to the commissioners within thirty days from the date of their first meeting within six months from the day of its first formal presentation, and in case of their

disagreement the umpire shall examine and decide within a corresponding period from the date of such disagreement. "Art. 3. The commissioners and the umpire shall keep an accurate record of their proceedings; for that purpose each commissioner shall appoint a secretary versed in the language of both countries to assist them in the transaction of business of the commission. Except as herein stipulated, all questions of procedure shall be left to the determination of the commission, or, in case of their disagreement, to the umpire.

"Art. 4. Reasonable compensation to the commissioners and to the umpire for their services and expenses, and the other ex-penses of said arbitration, are to be paid in equal moieties by the contracting parties. "Art. 5. In order to pay the total amount of the claims to be adjudicated as aforesaid and other claims of citizens or sub-Venezuela shall set apart for this purpose, and alienate to no other purpose, beginning with the month of March, 1903, 30 per cent. in monthly payments of the customs revenues of Laguayra and Puerto Cabello, and the payments thus set aside shall be divided and distributed in conformity with the decision of The Hague tribunal. In case of the failure to carry out the above agreement Belgian officials shall be placed in charge of the customs of the two ports, and shall administer them until the liabilities of the Venezuelan government in respect of the above claims shall have been discharged. The reference of the question the subject of a separate protocol.

"Art. 6. All existing and unsatisfied awards in favor of the United States shall

be promptly paid according to the terms of the respective awards." THE FRENCH CLAIMS.

Following promptly the signing of the protocol for the settlement of the United States claims against Venezuela, Mr. Bowen began negotiations with M. Jusserand, the French ambassador, for the preparation of a revolution in the party as would place found how much more difficult it is to set a protocol for the adjudication of the the men who have been against it in conclaims of citizens of France against the South American republics. He made a reaffirm the principles of the Kansas City formal call on M. Jussarand and had a platform. I firmly believe it will be along talk with him with a view to arriving at a basis of agreement. The French am- I do not believe the platform of 1900 will be bassador will consult his government by repudiated."

cable in order to obtain certain instruccable in order to obtain certain instructions to aid him in the work, and after It seems that the government is still they have been received it is expected the negotiations will proceed smoothly and expeditiously. The French claims against Venezuela, aside from those which have already been adjudicated, approximate

Mr. Bowen to-morrow will communicate with the Mexican ambassador regarding a protocol for settlement of claims of its citizens against Venezuela. Mexico's claims amount to less than \$100,000. A comparison of the terms of the protocols signed by Mr. Bowen with the representatives of Germany, Great Britain and Italy and that with the United States shows that in the protocol with the United States a definite time is fixed for the meeting of the commission to settle the claims, which must be decided in six months, and that the awards are to be payable in gold or

its equivalent in silver, while in the pro-tocols with the allies there are none of these

reference made by Mr. Haggard, the British minister at Caracas, to United States Charge Russell and published in the British blue book yesterday by a naval officer now stationed at Washington, who was in Venezuelan waters and frequently at the American legation during the period referred to by Mr. Haggard. Without going into details it appears in this officer's statement that by trying to assist some British citizens in their distress without first losing the time necessary to hunt up and confer with the minister, the American legation people incurred the ill will of Mr. Haggard and the difficulty got to be rather personal, so that all exchanges between the two ministries have been of a most formal and impersonal character.

Castro Levies a War Tax. CARACAS, Feb. 17 .- A presidential decree

issued to-day establishes a war contribution in the form of an extra duty of 30 per cent, to be levied on all imports, The export duty on coffee is made two

bolivars per hundred pounds. PARIS, Feb. 17 .- The correspondent of the Matin at Caracas telegraphs that the establishment of the war tax of an extra 30 per cent. due on imports, etc., had produced

a bad effect in commercial circles. Mer-

chants are protesting against the measure. "Death to Castro!"

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacao, Feb. 17.-It is asserted in reliable quarters here for the United States, and Mr. Bowen, for that placards reading "Death to Castro" "Down with Castro" were posted in the streets of Caracas on Sunday last. It is further asserted that five hundred men left Caracas Sunday to attack a force of

> patch from President Castro, dated Cara-"I charge the Associated Press to

Thanks from Castro.

Press has received the following cable dis-

transmit, together with my gratitude, my sentiments of deference to the people of the United States.' Fishing Vessels Returned. PORTO CABELLO, Feb. 17 .- The German commodore yesterday returned to their

Venezuelan owners fifteen fishing craft and schooners which had been captured by the German war vessels. The Vineta is still

WAR IN THE BALKANS NOT IMPOS-SIBLE IN THE SPRING.

Christian Powers to Present a Note to the Porte Demanding Reforms in Macedonia.

VIENNA, Feb. 17.-The Neue Freie Presse announces that the Austro-Russian note to-day was submitted to the Cabinets of Berlin, Paris, London and Rome, and that it will be presented to the Porte on Feb. 19 unless the powers require a revision of it, in which case its presentation

The reform proposals are chiefly of an administrative and financial nature, such never executed. One new feature is the ly a Christian, who shall have authority to act without referring to the Porte in

It is believed in diplomatic circles that the Porte will oppose the appointment of such a Governor, and it is seriously doubted whether the reforms will satisfy the Ma-The good faith of the Bulgarian gov-

rnment in ordering the recent arrests of Macedonians is also questioned, in view of the fact that the most prominent revolutionists managed to escape. A formidable outbreak in the early spring is considered as by no means impossible. According to advices from Salonica, the British, German and Italian military attaches arrived in that city to-day.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Feb. 17.-The Sobranje to-day, after a long and heated debate, adopted a resolution approving the action of the government in suppressing the Macedonian committees. In addition to suppressing the Macedonian committees, the government has sent a circular to its commercial agents in Macedonia instructing them to discountenance all revolutionary proceedings and dissuade the population from any action likely to provoke Turkey into the adoption of military measures.

NEW BAIT FOR GUDGEONS.

Device by Which Green Goods Men Enriched Themselves.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.-In a trial which is now progressing in the County Court, in Brooklyn, District Attorney Clarke has had occasion to show the workings of a machine used to catch persons susceptible to He said a large portion of the bill has been Faust and Harry Faust on a charge of offering for sale counterfeit money. The district attorney told the jury that the defendants offered for \$35 to give \$100 in money so closely resembling the genuine that it was guaranteed to pass the inspection of bank cashiers. The victim was then invited to see the counterfeiting plant in opera-

Then Mr. Clark showed the jury the mechanism and explained its workings. It consists of a copper box about two feet square, with a false bottom and cover. It is alleged that the Fausts would take genuine bills, wet them with a "secret" preparation, place a piece of tissue paper between them and put them in an envelope. The latter would then be placed in the box and the cover closed. Half a dozen batteries attached to the box would then be set in operation, the strange noises impressing the victim and making him besaid and other claims of citizens or sub-jects of other nations, the government of on. In the excitement the false bottom would be allowed to drop over the first envelope, leaving exposed another envelope in which three genuine bills would be found. The center bill would be supposed to be the counterfeit that had just been made. The prospective victim would be allowed to take it to a bank and finding that it passed muster usually returned to get large quanti-ties of green goods which were palpably frauds.

VIEWS OF W. J. BRYAN.

above stated to The Hague tribunal will be | He Thinks His Followers Will Not Repudiate the 1900 Platform.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.-William J. Bryan will go from here to Baltimore to-day. In an interview printed this morning he is quoted as answering the question: "What | cellor Reed, at Trenton. The liabilities of attitude will you take in the event of a the company are given as \$529,168; assets, candidate of the old school of Democracy being named for President?" by saying: "I will not assume that there can be such trol next year. The next platform, in my opinion, will, in every essential particular hose lines, of course, covering the new additional questions that have, or may arise.

support him?" "It depends on what he thinks, not where

Losses by Fire.

QUEBEC, Feb. 17 .- Fire to-day destroyed La Frances's book-bindery, Mercier's printing office, George Belleaus's wholesale dry goods store, the rooms of the Canadian Yacht Club and the office of the Canadian Express Company. Loss \$100,000, insurance \$40,000. Three firemen were badly injured. GLENWOOD, Wis, Feb. 17.-Fire, which originated in a defective chimney in the Hotel Commercial this evening, destroyed the hotel and nearly a block of business buildings adjoining. Loss, \$25,000, partly insured.

Cimona for sore throat, lungs, pneumonia.

LITTLEFIELD'S EXPENSE.

Tells the Maine Man He Is Like a Dog that Barks, Gets Bitten and

CLASH IN THE LOWER HOUSE

THAT FOLLOWED AN EXPOSE OF THE NEW YORKER'S TRICKINESS.

Army Appropriation Bill Conference Report Agreed to by the Senate-No Philippine Junket.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 .- The House today began consideration of the naval appropriation bill under the operation of a rule which made the new legislation relative to the increase of the personnel of the navy and the increase of the Naval Acadrevolutionists which occupied a position navy and the increase of the Naval Acad-three hours' march from the Venezuelan emy in order. The general debate on the bill was without special feature. The paragraph in the bill providing \$250,000 for a naval station on the great lakes went out NEW YORK, Feb. 17.-The Associated on a point of order.

> Mr. Littlefield and Mr. Sulzer had an interesting clash before the naval bill was taken up. Arising to a question of privilege in connection with some remarks made by Mr. Sulzer last Saturday, Mr. Littlefield charged that Mr. Sulzer on that occasion had misrepresented him in various ways. He said Mr. Sulzer subsequently had corrected his remarks to make it appear that he (Mr. Littlefield) was present, and characterized the alleged misrepresentation as "deliberate, premeditated and intentional." He read a newspaper article inserted in at Mr. Sulzer's remarks describing the alleged of Lafayette, was the representative of genesis of the Littlefield bill, and commented upon the statements in the article, denying them seriatim. He declared, among other things, that the anti-trust bill had been prepared by himself and the other members of the subcommittee of the judiciary committee after consultations with the attorney general. He also denied the reports of an alleged conference between the President and himself, at which the President was represented as displeased with the Littlefield bill. Mr. Sulzer replied to Mr. Littlefield in a

semi-humorous vein. He spoke of Mr. Littlefield's speech just made as his "defense" for his failure to pass his anti-trust bill in fulfillment of his alleged promise to know the reason why." The issue raised by Mr. Littlefield he denominated a "mere quibble," which demonstrated the gentleman's inability to be "fair, decent or courteous." "He is so puffed up with his own vanity," said Mr. Sulzer, "that he can see no good in anybody or anything except himself and his measures. He is like the dog that barks, gets bitten and then whines. He whines not so much against me as against the powers that be, and not so much against the powers that be as to square himself with the promise he made last summer." Amid great laughter he said: "Let the galled jade wince, my withers are

Mr. Littlefield did not pursue the matter further except to declare with great emphasis that the statement made by Mr. Sulzer was made with the knowledge that

Some little excitement was created just before the House convened to-day by the discovery of a slight blaze in the flooring of the east reserved gallery. The flooring had become ignited from a defective flue in the Democratic cloakroom, and when discovered about fifteen feet of molding was ablaze. The blaze was extinguished and the members suffered no inconvenience.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Army Appropriation Bill Report Agreed To-Anti-Trust Bill Opposed. WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 .- The Senate today agreed to the conference report on the army appropriation bill. Discussion of the statehood bill was resumed and Mr. Depew continued his remarks in opposition to it. Toward the end of the session Mr. Teller declared that himself and the country had been insulted by some of Mr. Depew's references to the unequal representation in the

Soon after the Senate met Mr. Hoar, from the committee on the judiciary, reported the Littlefield anti-trust bill as amended Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, of the committee, stated that it was not a unanimous rein them. Even if they were within the con stitutional authority of Congress they are mischievous and will work great injury to the business interests of the United States. A House bill was passed granting a pension of \$30 per month to the widow of the late Representative John W. Rumple, of Iowa, who was a captain of volunteers in the civil war.

The usual resolution providing for the reading in the Senate on Monday, Feb. 23, of Washington's farewell address was adopted, and the president pro tempore designated Mr. Dubols, of Idaho, as the

The Quay resolution asking for a vote on the statehood bill went over. The Carmack resolution directing the committee on Philippines to visit the islands to investigate conditions was, on Mr. Lodge's motion, referred to the committee on Philippines on a yea and nay vote of 32 to 24. TRADE, INDUSTRY, LABOR.

General Manager W. H. Caldwell has been elected president of the American Writing

Paper Company to succeed the late Elisha Options on the controlling interest in the American Sewer Pipe Company and the National Fireproofing Company have ex-

pired and the proposed consolidation of the two companies has been abandoned. About 800 miners at Nanaimo, B. C., employed by the Western Fuel Company, of San Francisco, have gone on a strike. They ask an advance from 75 to 80 cents and 25 cents per day for using safety lamps and \$1 a ton more for mining in the lower level. which runs under the sea. Application for the appointment of a re-

ceiver for the Monmouth Trust and Safe Deposit Company, of Asbury Park, N. J. was made on Tuesday before Vice Chan-\$485,049. Chancellor Reed granted a rule to show cause returnable next Tuesday. W. D. Moriey, of Louisville, formerly su-perintendent of the St. Louis-Louisville di-

vision of the Southern Railway, has been elected vice president and general manager of the Grand Rapids, Grand Haven & Muskegon Electric Railway Company. Carl M. Vail, of New York, has been elected treasurer, and Wallace Franklin, of Detroit, secretary and assistant treasurer. The Chicago Board of Trade Tuesday filed a petition in the United States Circuit

Court, at Grand Rapids, Mich., for an injunction restricting George Ellis and Jesse T. Bugett, of Grand Rapids, and Edgar Flansburg, of Kalamazoo, from using the board quotations. The court refused a temporary injunction, but issued an order to show cause, setting the hearing for March 9. The Industrial Association of lower Austria has decided to visit the St. Louis exposition between August and October. The members of the association will stay in America two months and will visit the manufacturing centers. The prospect of Austrian participation in the exposition is lessening. The Vienna Chamber of Commerce has reported to the Ministry of Commerce that very few of its members are

Reporting to the State Department from St. Petersburg on the cotton yield in cen-tral Asia during 1902, Consul General Hol-loway says that the figures just published

by the Russian statistical bureau for 1902 show a decrease of 13 per cent, from the year previous. According to the report it is expected that the total yield of cotton in central Asia will aggregate about 176,948,800 pounds. That grown from American seed is estimated at 97,502,400 pounds, against

140,836,800 pounds in 1901. At the monthly meeting of the Copper Producers' Association, in New York, on Tuesday, the formal notice of withdrawal of the Amalgamated Copper Company and its allied concerns was accepted. The letter of withdrawal was not made public. The operations of the association for January vere not given out, nor were any statistics as to output and trade conditions in general made public. The association, contrary to report, will not disband, but it is quite likely that the monthly statement of its affairs will be indefinitely abandoned. The building by the Rock Island of the new branch line from Amarillo, Tex., the

terminus of the Choctaw system, to Tucumcari, N. M., on the Rock Island line to El Paso, means the creation of a new through line from the Mississippi to the Pacific coast. The Choctaw, which is now a part of the Rock Island, has its eastern termi-nus at Memphis, Tenn., and the building of the extension to Tucumcari will give it a connection with the Southern Pacific to the coast. The Southern Pacific and the Rock Island have a close traffic agreement.

ITEMS FROM FOREIGN LANDS Lord Charles Beresford has accepted the command of the British channel squadron.

This will necessitate his retirement from Prof. Mommsen, the German historian, was knocked down by a cab at Berlin on Tuesday and received a slight injury on

the back of the head. He was able to get home without assistance. The Italian bark Iris, from Pensacola Nov. 18, for Marseilles, has put into the Bay of Palma, Island of Majorica, with several of those on board suffering from what is believed to be the bubonic plague. Two of the crew died during the voyage. A scene took place in the Hungarian Chamber on Tuesday. During discussion of the military bill Baron Fejervary, min-

ster of national defense, called one of the

deputies a liar. The minister was rebuked

from the chair. A duel is likely to be the

outcome of the incident. Mme. Therese Humbert, the central figure in the Crawford millions litigations, has complained of suffering from an affection of the heart caused by confinement in her cell at Paris, and the presiding judge of the court before which the case is to be tried has ordered a medical examina-tion of the prisoner and postponed the pro-ceedings, which were set for Tuesday.

The French Foreign Office announces the appointment of the Vicomte De Chambrun be an attache of the French embassy Washington. He is a great grandso the Lafayette family at the Rochambeau ceremonies and is a brother of Marquis De Chambrun, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, who is the ranking representative of the family. The vicomte will sail for New York on March 17. Owing to the recent death of his mother, who was the head of the family, the vicomte is in mourning and will be compelled to withhold from participation in social events for the pres-

Herr Nardenkoetter, whose name in large black type had been a feature for years in the German press in connection with nostrums, has been sentenced in contumacy to three years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$900 after a trial which had been a fortlight's sensation for Berlin. Nardenkoetter spent millions of marks in advertising. lived richly and contrived to defy the medical societies and public prosecutors for years, and now he has escaped imprisonment by going to England and forfeiting his bail. Nardenkoetter on one occasion, it was alleged during the trial, being in a great hurry to see some of his patients, simply filled their bottles with soapy water from a wash bowl.

Ernest Von Wildenbruch, Emperor William's favorite contemporary poet and sometimes for that reason called the court poet, has written an article on "Germany and the Monroe Doctrine" in which he says it is clearly in a line with Germany's interest and policy to join with the United States in maintaining the doctrine, and expresses the hope that the United States will extend its authority over all Latin-America. "This," the poet says, "may be the greatest struggle of the twentieth century. It will be a contest of the Germanic race against Latindom. Germany started the struggle against it in 1879 and America continued it in 1898. It is the inevitable strife of the Germanic and Latin races which must continue until the Ger-manic race is supreme. In this struggle no German can be in doubt as to where his sympathies and active aid should go."

needed rest the last of this week.

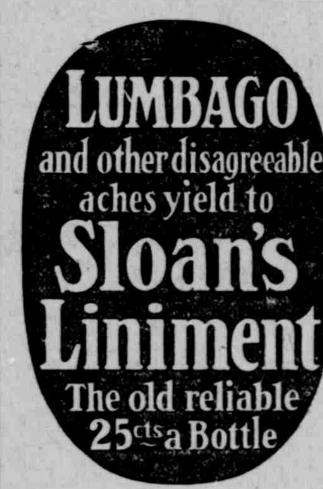
Mrs. Knox Advised to Rest. WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 .- Mrs. Knox. wife of the attorney general, who is ill at her home here, has been obliged to recall her dinner invitations for Thursday evening, and by the advice of her physician, will leave town for a much



Sleep for Skin Tortured Babies and Rest for

Tired, Fretted Mothers In warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP and gentle applications of CUTICURA OINTMENT, purest of emollients and greatest of skin cures. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humours, eczema, rashes and irritations with loss of hair, of infants and children, ever compounded.

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Based upon a prescription which

cured people considered incurable, Hood's Sarsaparilla

Unites the best-known vegetable remedies, by such a combination, proportion and process as to have curative power peculiar to itself.

Its cures of scrofula, eczema, psoriasis, and every kind of humor, as well as catarrh and rheumatism - prove

Hood's Sarsaparilla

the best blood purifier ever produced. Its cures of dyspepsia, loss of appe-tite and that tired feeling make it the greatest stomach tonic and strengthrestorer the world has ever known.

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JOHN S. TARKINGTON - - Manager.

Copy of Statement of the Condition

Life Insurance Co. On the 31st day of December, 1902.

It is located at No. 752 Broad street, New-ark, N. J.

FREDERICK FRELINGHUYSEN, Pres. EDWARD L. DOBBINS, Secretary.

The Assets of the Company in the United States are as follows: Cash on hand and in banks..... \$339,733.50 Real estate unincumbered . Bonds owned by the company, bearing interest at the rate of - per cent., secured as follows: United States bonds State, county and

Railroad stocks and bonds Other stocks and bonds ... Loans on bonds and mortgages of real estate, worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged, and free from any prior incumbrance..... 42,072,192.44

Debts otherwise secured, prem-ium loans and loans on collater-All other securities, interest due and accrued 1,339,569.58

Total assets LIABILITIES.

Losses resisted pense, waiting for further proof Legal reserve (including special

The greatest amount in any one State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State.

pany on the 31st day of December, 1902, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in In testimony whereof I hereunto sub-[SEAL.] cial seal this 13th day of Feb-

I, the undersigned, auditor of state of the

State of Indiana, hereby certify that the

above is a correct copy of the statement of

the condition of the above-mentioned com-

ruary, 1903. D. E. SHERRICK, Auditor of State. JNO. R. KING, State Agt,

539 542 Newton Claypool Bldg. Copy of Statement of the Condition OF THE

MICHIGAN Mutual Life Insurance Co.

On the 31st day of December, 1902

It is located at 150 Jefferson avenue, De-O. R. LOOKER, President.

A. F. MOORE, Secretary. The amount of its capital is.......\$250,000 The amount of its capital paid up is.. 250,000

The Assets of the Company are as follows: Cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons...... Real estate unincumbered, cash value real estate, worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged, and free from any

prior incumbrance 6,066,669.35 Debts otherwise secured 732,073,84 Debts for premiums 131,166.11 135,109.88 All other securities\$7,777,714.86 Total assets LIABILITIES.

Present value of claims under in-Losses unadjusted Losses unofficially reported All other claims against the com-Amount necessary to reinsure

outstanding risks 7,338,799.72

Total liabilities\$7,373,444.96 The greatest amount in any one risk, State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State, I, the undersigned, auditor of state of the

State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above-mentioned company on the 31st day of December, 1902, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in

scribe my name and affix my offi-[SEAL.] cial seal this 13th day of Feb-D. E. SHERRICK, Auditor of State.

In testimony whereof I hereunto sub-

JOHN F. McFARLAND, State Agt, 32 Fitzgerald Building.